The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,579. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	,, 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
——— including postage	,, 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,, 15 0
——— including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
——— including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Repetition	,, 2 0
First insertion, each line	,, 0 6
Second insertion	,, 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,, 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 30, Medow Street, Fort.

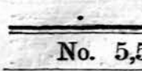
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum via Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 via Southampton.

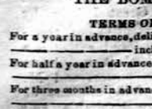
Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO SHANGHAI DIRECT.



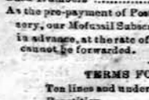
FINE British built, 12 years Ship, SOVEREIGN OF INDIA, 800 Tons burthen. For Freight or Passage, apply to THOMAS SCOTT, at the Shop of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



THE fine Teak built Ship RAJAH OF COCHIN, Captain CUMMING, 970 Tons, A 1, 14 years, offers superior accommodation for Passengers, having a full poop Cabin, and carrying an experienced Steward. Plans of the Cabins may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to Bombay, 8th May 1863. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

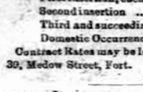
DIVING APPARATUS.



C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Piers, Docks and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers at Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 6 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers for Egypt and G. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned is hereby prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16 ; *second-class* £11 ; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* ; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 : children under 2 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

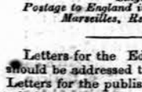
NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, A. L. TAYLOR, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, 18th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 15th May 1863.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

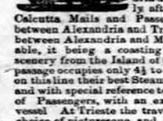
FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M.

For First Class Passage, Apply to,
Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
Below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

16th May 1863.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A small ENGLISH STOVE, or AMERICAN KITCHENER. Address, stating price, A. J. T., *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Notices.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES NICOL FLEMING in the Firms of WILLIAM NICOL & Co., Bombay, FLEMING & Co., Kurrachee, and SMITH FLEMING & Co., London, ceased on the 31st July 1862.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Africana*, from London, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

T. K. HATFIELD, Master.

At Cursetjee Pallonjee & Co. Dubash.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Fleur-de-lis*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Bombay, 4th May 1863. Agents for the Ship *Fleur-de-lis*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Hamburgh Brig *Joachim Christia*, from Mauritius, are requested to SEND OF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after it leaves the Ship's deck.

A. PETER, Master.

Bombay, 11th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Captain THOMAS DAVIES, of the Ship *Excellent*, from New Zealand, hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by his Crew.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Tenth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 20th May next, Rupees 100 per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th April 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. BORSINI, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, AND JEWELLER, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has now removed his Establishment to No. 38, Medow Street, Fort, next door to the shop of the late firm of Peat & Co. Saddlers, where he invites an inspection of a newly arrived assortment of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, made by the best London and Geneva makers.

N. B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned, and accurately rated.

Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly, so as to ensure time-keeping.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Bombay, 1st April 1863.

SUB-MARINE DIVING COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUBMARINE DIVING, viz., examining and scraping ships' bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to D. A. MCCORMICK, Agent, at Eduljee Cursetjee's, Dubash, Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO BE VACATED FROM THE 15th PROXIMO.—A SNUG LITTLE COTTAGE on the Mount Road, called the "ROZA BAUG COTTAGE." Apply to SORABJEE JAMSEEJEE JEJEEBHOY.

23rd April 1863.

TO BE LET.—Two ROOMS, either for Offices, or Godowns. Apply to DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TO LET.—A Large GODOWN in Marine Street Apply to COWASJEE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, at Messrs Leckie & Co.'s Office.

TO BE LET FROM 1ST JUNE 1863.—An airy and Commodious HOUSE, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, now in the occupation of Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee, Solicitor. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

27th April 1863.

TO LET.—A Godown, situated in the Fort, British Hotel Lane, lately occupied by Messrs. LYON, BROTHERS & Co. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, No. 11, British Hotel Lane, Fort.

TO LET.—A very large Godown in Nesbit Lane, No. 9. Apply to EDULJEE PALLONJE BROS, No. 40, Medow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—A furnished Upper-roomed HOUSE in Mount Road, Mazagon, from 1st June to 30th September. Veher Water on the Premises. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Marine Street.

TO LET.—A spacious WAREHOUSE, in Golah Lane, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE, on the Premises.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to JEHANGEER NOWROJEE H.M. Dockyard.

COTTON SEED.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce expect the early arrival from the Coast of New Diarwar grown American Cotton Seed.

An early application is desirable.

Bombay, 17th April 1863. H. BROOKE, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—A set of New ENGLISH SCREWS of 8 in Number. Apply to Captain MARSHALL at Cursetjee & Eduljee's, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, or other Roofing.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A first-rate Telescope Rifle. By Robertson. Price Rs. 400.

MCCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes.

Bombay, Rampart Row.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.

YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.

BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.

Rampart Row

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Hester, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Bopes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs. 50

Do.	Sleeve Studs,	do.	from ..... 20 to 35
Do.	Rings,	set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise.	4 to 40

Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved... 25 to 30

A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from ... 20 to 50

Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever..... 700

Do.	Self-winding	independent seconds, Lever	600
Do.	Self-winding	Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds.....	400

2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved..... 300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.

Walking Sticks do. do.

Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.

And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co.

Books, &c. for Sale.

NOW PUBLISHED,
In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages
THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION
OF
THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 6, Cash; Rs. 7, Credit.*

The ALMANACK will be sent to any part of the United King. dom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The ALMANACK can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distances. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.*

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office :—

	Rs	As.
Kurrachee Harbour, Two Sheets	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Bay of Bengal	3	8
Coromandel Coast, Three Sheets	9	0
Arracan Coast, and Akyab	3	0
Straits of Malacca, Two Sheets	7	0
Straits of Singapore	2	0
Red Sea on large Scale	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
CONSTITUTING
THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

By the "Boldon Lawn."

The following additions to the Miscellaneous Department :—

A THEODOLITE, 5 inch Transit by	*Troughton & Simms*, with compass and tripod stand.....	Rs.	500 0
DUMPY LEVELS, 14 and 10 inches, by	*Troughton & Simms, and Elliott*, Rs. 215 &	—25, Rs.	240 & 250 0
SUPERIOR No. 6 TRACING CLOTH, 36 inches wide and 24 yards long, per piece			22 0
ALLEN'S REGISTERED DESPATCH BOXES 15½ inch, Russia, fitted complete with outer leather case			125 0
THE SAME 14 inch morocco			115 0
MAGIC LANTERNS with a set of comic slides			16 0
MAGIC LANTERNS, large size with a set of comic slides			38 0
SPARE MOVEABLE SLIDES, each			2 0
CHARIMORPHOSCOPES, each			5 0
AMATEUR'S GRINDSTONES with multiplying wheels			20 0
BLACKWOOD INKSTANDS, 14 inches with drawers, 2 cut glass lump inks 2½ inches, with bronze jointed caps			32 0
DAY'S IMPROVED DESPATCH BOXES, 14 inch morocco, tray, inkstand, &c.			60 0
THE SAME 16 inches			75 0
CAMERA OBSCURA for taking pictures 5 by 4 inches			10 0
THE SAME for taking pictures 6 by 5			16 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas.
Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.
Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, now edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
Per Steamer "China."

SIMMONS ON COURTS-MARTIAL. Remarks on the Constitution and Practice of Courts-Martial. By F. Simmons. 5th Edition. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 10-8.

UTILITARIANISM. By J. S. Mill. Demy 8vo. cloth. Rs. 3-12.

A GLIMPSE OF THE WORLD. By the Author of "A. Herbert." Fcap. 8vo. Rs. 5-12.

ON UTERINE THERAPEUTICS. By Dr. Tilt. Post 8vo. Rs. 4-8.

YEDDO AND PEKIN. A Narrative of a Journey to China. By R. Fortune. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 12.

SCOTT AND JAMES'S PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY. Second Edition. Three additional Illustrations, 4to. cloth. Rs. 9.

DISCOURSES ON RELIGION. The Collected Works of T. Parker. Vol. 2. Post 8vo. Rs. 4-8.

REMARKABLE ADVENTURES AND Unrevealed Mysteries. By Lacelles Wraxall. 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth. Rs. 16.

PUNCH, RE-ISSUE. Vol. 26. Boards. 3-12.

ADMIRAL FITZROY'S WEATHER BOOK 8vo. Rs. 11-4.

WATERLOO, by George Hooper 8vo. cloth. Rs. 11-4

ADVENTURES OF VERDANT GREEN complete in 1 vol. Rs. 2-12.

THE OYSTER and how to eat it. Rs. 1.

STEVENSON'S CANAL AND RIVER Engineering. Rs. 3-8.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

Harbor of Sewdasewghur. Rs. 3-4.		
MANUAL OF ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY, by Dr. J. Shea 12mo. 4-4.		
THE HORSE AND THE HOUND. By Nimrod. Third and Cheaper Edition. Illustrated, crown 8vo. cloth. Rs. 3-12.		
A VACATION TOUR AT THE ANTIPODES. Through Victoria, &c. By B. A. Heywood, M. A. Post 8vo. cloth. Rs. 5-12.		
THE STORY OF ELIZABETH. Reprinted from "Cornhill Magazine." 2 Illustrations, post 8vo. Rs. 8.		
BIBLIOTHEQUE DES CHEMINS DE FER La Comedie du Printemps. Par Arnould Fremy. Rs. 1-8		
L'Hôtesse du Conétable; Histoire du Temps de Francois 1er. Par Emmanuel Gonzales. Rs. 1-8.		
Les Contes Franches Episode de la Haute vie Parisienne. Par Ernest Serret. Rs. 1-8.		
Rampart Row.	THACKER, VINING & Co.	

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Settara, Malableshwar, Joejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla. Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA, relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just published, f. c. Rs. 2-12.

MOTHERS IN COUNCIL; or Scripture light on Home Questions, by the author of "Plain Words about Sickness."

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."
NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies.

Bombay *Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MR. BORROW'S NEW WORK.
Now ready, 3 vols. post 8vo. Rs. 29.

WILD WALES: ITS PEOPLE, LANGUAGE, AND SCENERY. By GEORGE BORROW. "It is half a pity that such a man cannot go walking about for ever, for the benefit of people who are not gifted with legs so stout and eyes so discerning. May it be long before the 'Romany Rye' lays by his satchel and his staff, and ceases to interest and instruct the world with his narrative of travels."—*Spectator.*

"Varied knowledge, hearty disposition, honest judgment, and genial ideas, such as any man may well be proud of, may be found in this work."—*North Wales Chronicle.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Books, etc., for Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.*

Lately Received.

A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF INDIA, Civil, Military, and Social, from the first landing of the English to the Suppression of the Sepoy Revolt, including an Outline of the early History of Hindustan. By Henry Beveridge, Esq., Advocate. 3 vols. Illustrated by above 500 Engravings on Wood and Steel, Antiquities, Views, Manners and Customs, Portraits, Maps, Plans, &c., &c.

"It is impossible to speak too highly of this admirable work."—*Cheltenham Journal.*

"The accuracy and finish of the maps and engravings, the beauty of the paper and type, and the great care with which manifestly all the records of our Indian conquest have been searched, render this a most valuable addition to the history of our colonial empire."—*John Bull.*

"It is written in a clear and good style; is well printed and got up."—*Critic.*

Price strongly bound in half Russia gilt. Rs. 45.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with such miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals residing at the Presidencies or outstations By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

POST OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS.
THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF WALES.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Committee have great pleasure in announcing that they have secured as a "Special Presentation Work," in addition to the New Series now completed, for the present season, a Statuette Bust of the

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA,
(12 inches high.)

Executed for the Society by F. M. MILLER, Esq., in Copeland's Ceramic Statuary.

This interesting Bust has been pronounced by all who have seen it to be a most charming work, as well as an extremely successful likeness.

Subscriptions are now being received by Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. who undertake delivery in Bombay.

☞ The Bust is on view in the Picture Room: Subscribers to this Work will be entitled, in addition, to one chance in the next distribution of prizes

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 1st December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H.M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 24, MEDOW-STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CHINA."

	Rs.	As.
Yeddo and Peking. A narrative of a journey to the Capitals of Japan and China, &c. &c. By Rob. Fortune. With Map and Illustrations...	12	0
Lispings from Low Latitudes; or extracts from the Journal of the Hon. Impulsia Gushington	15	12
Remarks on the Constitution and Practice of Courts-Martial; &c. &c. By Capt. T. F. Simmons, R. A. 5th Edn. 1863	10	8
Diary of an Austrian Secretary of Legation at the Court of Czar Peter the Great, 2 vols. Translated from the original Latin and edited by the Count MacDonnell.....	15	12
The Earth and its Mechanism, &c. By H. Worms, F. R. A. S., &c.	8	0
Handbook of Biography, embracing original Memoirs of the most distinguished persons of all times, &c. &c.	8	0
The Horse and the Hound: their various uses and treatment, &c. &c. By Nimrod	3	12
A Vacation Tour at the Antipodes, through Victoria, Tasmania, N. S. Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, in 1861-62. By B. A. Heywood, M.A.	5	12
Remarkable Adventures and Unrevealed Mysteries. By L. Wraxall. 2 vols.	15	12
A Glimpse of the World. By author of Amy Herbert.....	5	12
Lectures delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association in Exeter Hall, from Nov. '62 to Feb. '63	2	12
Scott's Quentin Durward	1	12
Davenport Dunn. 2 vols. By C. Lever.....	3	0
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, April '63	1	4
Orley Farm. 2 vols. By A. Trollope	16	8
The Book of Favorite Stories. Illustrated.....	3	8
The Queen's Maries. By W. Melvil's.....	4	8
The Gilfillan Nights of a Country Parson.....	2	12
The principal Speeches and Addresses of H. R. H. the late Prince Consort, &c.....	8	0
Meditations on Death and Futurity. By Fred. Rowan	4	8
Photographic Difficulties. By T. C. Ponting.....	1	14
The Child's Picture Story Book	3	12
Line upon Line. 2 parts.....	3	12
The Peep of Day.....	1	8
Gulliver's Travels	1	0
The Merchant's and Shipmaster's Guide and ready Calculator	5	12
Common Prayer Book, limp cover Rs. 1½ and...	1	8
The Church Psalter and Hymn Book. By W. Mercer	1	8
Ditto Morocco bound.....	3	12
The Training School Song Book	2	0
Napier's William the Conqueror	1	8
Dumas's Nanon; or Woman's War	1	8
——The Conspirators.....	1	8
——The Black Tulip	1	8
——Le Chevalier D'Harmental	1	8
Weale's Limes, Cements, Mortars, &c.	0	12
——Foundations and Concrete Works	0	12
——Drainage and Districts and Lands	0	12
——Bricks and Tiles	1	8
——Rivers and Torrents and Navigable Canals	1	14
Modern Society. By Catherine Sinclair	1	8
Modern Accomplishments. By ditto	1	8
Quits. By author of the Initials	2	12
Bannatyne's Examination Questions. Part 1. For Lieutenant	3	12
——Part 2. For Captain	4	8
Waverley Novels, complete in 5 vols.	37	12
Good Words, Vol. for 1861	5	12
Plays.—The Charcoal Burner. The Broken Sword. Esmeralda. Dido. Ambrose Gwynst.—each	0	8
The Roman Missal. (Morocco bound)	5	0
Braithwaite's Retrospect. Vol. 45—Jan. to June 1863	4	8
The Photographic Reading Girl	1	8
Delaru's Pocket Books in great variety.		

Sean Quelch has never heretofore been seen in Bombay. Per bundle of 25 ..... 7 8

Salmon and Trout Gut. Per hank, Rs. 4½ and 8 0

A reel, with 100 yards best line 45 0

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, accident, or climate; with Practical Observations on a safe and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel La'Mert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Erlangen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.

Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum* Press; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 1½ Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a PHYSICIAN of TWENTY YEAR'S PRACTICE. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post.

Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.

London, Mann, 39 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J Hormusjee, Apollo Street.

* Bill in price by post.

NOW READY.

TWELVE VIEWS OF MATHERAN from Collod

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 16th May 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1⅛-16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	98
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	90 Do. do.	253 per $100?

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex-divid.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	100 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	139 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	14 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	32 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	29 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	38 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,500 per share	Rs. 23,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,500	600 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	1,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Kapistoune Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.1,800 p. sh-pa
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	318-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-4	2½ do.	Rs. 3 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	3,330	4,000 per share	500 dis.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,10	.....	Rs. 35? disct.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs.p. share	Rs. 200 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
COLABA LAND COS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Tarootie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 500 disct.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-14
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-3
Spanish Dollars	„ 210
Cazdas	„ 220
Mexican Dollars	„ 225
German Crowns	„ 213
Five Franc Pieces	„ 205
5oz Silver	„ 10-4
5old Leaf	„ 16-7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
„ Loan 1835-36	
„ Loan 1842-43	99
„ Loan 1854-55	97½
New Five per Cent. Loan	106½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	154

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£2 19s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (15th May 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba. Per candy.

Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 460 to 462
New Dholleras, (ready.)	„ 445 to 446
New Bhowuggur, (ready.)	„ 445 to 446
New Oomrawtee	„ 405 to 407
Old Comptas	„ 420 to 421
Old Dharwar Sarginned	„ 525 to 526
New Barsee, and Nuggur	„ 412 to 413
New Veraval	„ 415 to 425
New Khandeish	„ 405 to 407
New Poratchee	„ 425 to 430
New Accree	„ 424 to 425
New Mangalore	„ 424 to 427

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,560 to 1,575.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6-8 to 6-8-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... „ 7-2 to 7-3
Gingelly spired (Black and White) „ 32 to 33
„ „ 37 to 38
Niger „ 27 to 28

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
„ 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
„ 2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
„ 1 do.	2s.	0d. do.
„ on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

epayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. 5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to *"The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,"* and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation ad negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	„
3 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	„
2 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	„
1 Do. at	2s.	0 1/16d.	„
On demand at	2s.		

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 *per cent.*
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Hongkong for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 8th 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months'sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 1 do.	2s.		
„ On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	„
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	„
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	„

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland 31 days' sight... 1s. 11¼d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 8th May 1863. Acting Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places ; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Manilla, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
„ Do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
On Demand	1s.	11½d.	„
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	
„ Do. Do.	„	2-53	„
On Demand	„	2-50	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned to whom all remittances should be made payable.

R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
„ 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
„ 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
„ 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
„ 1 month's sight	2s.	
„ On demand	1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can then present their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay"* and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARKISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 1	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
„ „ „ „			
On Scotland	On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland			

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 5000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per ann.

do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited.) Bombay."

R. R. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	„	6	„	„	5 „ „
Do.	„	12	„	„	6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto on demand ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. Commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1863. Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 15	Coromandel (s)	Carew	Kurrachee 12 May
„	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat 14 May.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
May 15	Kurrachee (s)	Beyts	Kurrrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Coromandel*, from Kurrachee.—Major Merewether ; Lieut. and Mrs. Atthill, and child ; Lieut. Ward ; Miss Grant ; and forty-two European Privates.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs Jones ; Captain Fenwick, and two hundred natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Kurrachee*, to Kurrachee.—Colonel Whitehill ; Mr. W. Porter ; Mr. Nossell, and fifteen natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Almora*, T. Williams, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Khusrovie*, for Singapore and Hongkong.
Sovereign of India, for Shanghai.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 15TH MAY 1863.

For London.

Conway.—300 bundles Linseed, 450 cwt., Jeatha Premjee ; 1,028 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Patterson.—700 bags Linseed, 1,050 cwt., Cursondass Madew.

Excelsior.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., S. Tyebjee & Co.

Prince Consort.—94 bags Coffee, 141 cwt., Gaddum and Co. ; 10 cases Dry Ginger, 12½ cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 24 robins Jumalgota, 33 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs., Mukunjee Morarjee ; 704 pieces E. Teeth, Ravegur Coovergur ; 2 cases Robbine, 665 bundles, Brown, Clough and Co.

For Liverpool.

Tiger.—1 half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Hurruckchund Lowchund.

Feronia.—1 box Tea, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Black Eagle.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Naronjee Mowjee ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

King of Italy.—15 bales Wool, 45 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee ; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

Sir Charles Napier.—Loose Bones, 200 cwt., Edward Bates and Co.

Recorder.—29 bales Cotton, 101¼ cwt., Nursy Samjee ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Nagsy Sodew.

Gertrude.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Woomersy Velljee ; 135 bales Cotton, 472½ cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Otago.—500 bales Cotton. 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Duncairn.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Jeatha Vulubjee.

Sirocco.—430 bales Cotton, 1,505 cwt., A. Bell & Co.

Rhea Sylvia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nusserwanjee Merwanjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Bavelaw.—458 bundles Hemp, 400 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha.

Minerva.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Lulloobhoy Purbhoodass.

Sarawak.—650 bundles Linseed, 325 cwt., Pestonjee Bazunjee.

Pharamond.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee.

May Queen.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy ; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., J. Jaiaram.

Forganhall.—450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., D. and N. Gheesta and Co. ; 307 bales Cotton, 1,074½ cwt., Dhunjeebhoy and Jamsetjee ; 231 bags Surseeced, 846½ Khutow Nadha ; 750 bags Surseeced, 1,125 cwt., Runchore Megjee.

Culloden.—275 bales Cotton, 962 cwt., Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy ; 66 bales Hemp, 231 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee and Co. ; 270 bundles Linseed, 135 cwt., 160 bundles Gingelly seed, 80 cwt., Tulia Moorar ; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt , Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Princess Alexandra.—175 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Khutow Ludha ; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Goolam Baba and Co.

Henry Moore.—181 bundles Gall, 90½ cwt., Hurjee Dewjee ; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy ; 260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Runchore Megjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Maneck Bhimjee.

Castalian.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Souzpall and Co. ; 645 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Khetsey Rugowjee ; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 Ludhabhoy Poonsy ; 280 bags Country Galls, 280 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Glenalea.—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Malljee Ruttonsy ; 100½ bales Cotton, 351½ cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

John Stuart.—1,000 bundles Colt Yarn, 150 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co. ; 3,500 packages Surseeced, 3,250 cwt., Ahmudbhoy Golam Hosein.

Sam Mendel.—417 bundles Linseed, 208½ cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Crescent.—121 bales Cotton, 423½ cwt., Byramjee Dhunjeebhoy.

Duke of Wellington.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart, and Co.

General Simpson.—175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

Hasleck.—80 bundles Loose Coir, 40 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.

Bulwark.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

For Havre.

Tyson.—80 bales Cotton, 240 cwt., Morarjee Jadewjee ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co. ; 95 packages Orchilla Weed, 555½ cwt., Nanabhoy Bomanjee.

For Shanghai.

Sovereign of India.—2,211 slabs Spelter, 647, cwt., S. Prieger and Co. ; 3 packages Billiard Tables, Rogers and Co. ; 1,556 pieces Sandlewood, 157½ cwt., S. Prieger and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—900 packages Mix Metals, 715 cwt., Dhurmsy Poonjabhoy.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	VESSELS.	STATION.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	
3.	Dalhousie (in dock)	
4.	Goolanee	
5.	Hugh Rose	
6.	Snake	
7.	Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1191	Conway, C. Spencer—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 11)
682	Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. March 17)
1047	Mystery, Stap—Ewart Latham & Co.	
1040	Patterson, Lamble—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. March 23)
1246	Prince Consort, Aitchina—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 2)
535	Wellington, G. Ditchburn—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. April 29)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1550	Africana, Hatfield—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. May 6)
1127	Albion, Thompson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1107	Almora.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 26)
862	Ambrose, Daniell—Souza Pinto & Co.	(l. c. May 5)
1046	Americana, Potts MacNee & Co.	(c. l. May 14)
1242	Bavelaw. Hughes—Souza Pinto & Co.	(c. l. April 29)
557	Black Eagle, Basset—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
551	Boldon Lawn, Robinson—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. May 6)
1246	British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1456	Brougham Hall, W. Tate—Lawrie & Co.	(c. l. April 23)
1882	Bulwark, Balmanyne—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 30)
1065	Castalian, Welburn—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 24)
1081	Clifton Belle, B. Bustin—Coupland & Co.	
1333	Crescent, English—F. Chambers.	(c. l. April 23)
1156	Culloden, Smith—Dixon Hunter & Co.	(c. l. April 29)
848	Dalkeith, Waugh—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
666	Douglas Castle—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
661	Duke of Wellington—Finlay, Clarke & Co.	(c. l. April 15)
1303	Duncairn, Finlay—MacNee & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 30)
1950	Etna, Graham—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
1549	Empire of Peace, J. Shaw—Lawrence & Co.	
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 14)
212	Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
268	Feronia, R. Hutchinson—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 30)
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.	(l. c. May 5)
1069	Forganhall, Guthrie—Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
563	Gertrude, Fraser—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. April 23)
1121	General Simpson, Cuthbald—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 13)
1051	Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 11)
1242	Havelock, Gaudy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. March 17)
1549	Henry Ferais, —Ashburner, Bell & Co.	(c. l. April 15)
1117	Henry Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. April 27)
1396	John Linn, Browning—Lawrence & Co.	
1763	John Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. April 9)
1343	King of Italy, Marshall—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 7)
1665	Lillies, Bell—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. March 4)
1067	May Queen—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. April 17)
1114	Nagasaki, Wood—Coupland & Co.	
1231	North, Brown.—Ashburner, Bell & Co.	(c. l. April 20)
1350	Ocean Empress, McDonald—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 30)
1001	Otago, Marsterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. April 25)
1342	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Apr 22.)
493	Pharamond, W. H. Searl—Dr. Burjorjee.	(c. l. May 6)
1328	Princess Alexandra—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 11)
973	Rajah of Cochin. Cumming—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
632	Recorder, Sharp—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 4)
856	Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. April 18)
1033	Sam Mendel, Eilwood—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 27)
1097	Sarawak, Vaughan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 2)
1149	Sirocco, G. Berriman—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 10)
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 9)
1378	Sir John Mandeville, Bright—R. Steuart &

fore express hesitating regret, that the energies of his magnificent country should be wasted in enormous armaments which, as a natural consequence, bring annual budgets with ever increasing deficits, from which follow as matter of course, languishing industry, decaying manufactures, a stationary state of agriculture, capital losing itself in the gulf of unproductive expenditure, and a suffering population without increased resources, only making "insignificant progress."

THE RELATIVE POWER OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE STATISTICALLY COMPARED.

(Translated from the REVUE DES DEUX MONDES *for the Bombay Gazette.)*

AN indefatigable statistician, who gave us last year a "Statistical View of France," in two volumes, full of facts and figures, M. Maurice Block, has just published in German and French, a "view of the comparative power of the various states of Europe," accompanied by thirteen coloured maps. Books of this sort, suit, in general, our neighbours on the other side of the Rhine, better than they suit us. We care little for statistics for they speak little to the imagination; we have always preferred fictions to facts, that which amuses, to that which instructs. There is nevertheless in these words "comparative power" a certain attraction for our national *amour-propre*; every nation loves power, but the French seek it more than any other: to be powerful, they have made such vast sacrifices of happiness, wealth, and liberty, that it can scarcely be a matter of indifference to them to know whether they have attained their end.

M. Block commences by treating of territorial extent; here is the surface which he assigns to each of the great powers:

Russia	545	millions of hectares.
Austria	64	do. do.
France	54	do. do.
Spain	50	do. do.
Great Britain	31	do. do.
Prussia	28	do. do.
Germany	23	do. do.
Italy (without Rome and Venice)	23	do. do.

France takes the third place only; but territorial extent is merely one of the elements of power. There are 545 millions of hectares in Russia uninhabitable, and uninhabited for the most part, which are not worth the 54 millions of hectares of France situated, under a soft and temperate climate, washed by two seas, watered by five large rivers and their innumerable affluents, and offering the most pleasing variety of plains, hills, and mountains.

We come now to the second element, population:—

Russia	66	millions of inhabitants.
France	37	do. do.
Austria	35	do. do.
Great Britain	29	do. do.
Italy without Rome & Venice	22	do. do.
Prussia	18	do. do.
Germany	18	do. do.
Spain	16	do. do.

Russia still occupies the first place by the mass of her population, but France mounts to the second: it must be remarked that it is not by population that power can be precisely estimated, since Austria, from the number of her inhabitants ought to be the third power in Europe, while the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland would stand lower, which it certainly does not.

The first thing to prove, in order to appreciate the strength of a population, is its density. Here the places are changed.

Belgium	158	inhabitants to 100 hectares,
Netherlands	107	do. do.
Italy	95	do. do.
Great Britain	93	do. do.
Germany	74	do. do.
France	68	do. do.
Prussia	64	do. do.
Austria	54	do. do.
Spain	31	do. do.
Turkey	17	do. do.
Russia	12	do. do.

France, then, is less populated than Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Great Britain and Germany; she only surpasses Prussia, Austria, Spain, Turkey, and Russia. This table should give us ground for much reflection; for there is no reason in the nature of things which can explain this inferiority. Judging from her natural conditions France ought to be the most populous country in Europe; there is not one which offers greater resources. Happily those countries which exceed ours in density of population have less territorial extent; France is relatively more populous than the states which are superior to her in size, which re-establishes her position.

Thus much for the present time; as to the future, that which enables us to judge of it now is the comparative rapidity in the increase of population; the details which M. Block gives on this subject deserve special attention. No one would ever guess the country in Europe in which the population increases most rapidly: it is Greece; the Greek population increases at the rate of 2 in a 100 annually. We shall see whether under her new régime she will make the same progress. After Greece comes Prussia and,—who would believe it? Norway.

Greece	2,16	per hundred annually.
Prussia	1,57	do. do.
Norway	1,39	do. do.
Sweden	1,17	do. do.
Netherlands	1,12	do. do.
Russia	1,05	do. do.
Italy	1, 0	do. do.
Germany	0,99	do. do.
Great Britain	0,97	do. do.
Spain	0,93	do. do.
Belgium	0,83	do. do.
France	0,56	do. do.
Austria	0,41	do. do.

The figures 0,56 for France have only been reached by M. Block calculating the growth of the population since 1821; if he had confined himself to the last fifteen years, the amount attributed to France would have fallen much below that of Austria herself. In the twenty-five years which elapsed between 1821 and 1847, the annual increase was 200,000 souls; in the fifteen years between 1848 and 1861, it was only 87,000; it fell more than half. France is at present, beyond comparison, the country of Europe in which the population makes the least advance; one may say that it has become almost stationary.

If things continued to move at the same rate, the following would be the populations of the principal European states, a century hence:

Russia	135	Millions of inhabitants.
Great Britain	58	do. do.
Austria	55	do. do.
Prussia	47	do. do.
France	46	do. do.
Italy	44	do. do.
Germany	36	do. do.
Spain	32	do. do.

France, which now takes the second place as to absolute population, would only occupy the fifth; Prussia herself, which has at present only half our population would have left us behind. As regards Great Britain, the increase in her European Territories only has been calculated: were her Colonies included, the amount would probably be doubled, and rise to more than 100 millions of men. Besides, the limits of each country are supposed to remain what they are now, while very probably they may undergo some modifications. The *principle of nationalities* might lead to the dismemberment of Russia and Austria; but if Prussia and Germany succeeded in uniting by virtue of the same principle, the union would form at our doors an aggregation of 60 millions of inhabitants; and Italy augmented by Rome and Venice, another group of 48 millions. Looking at it as a question of power, this future is worth much consideration. Since 1789 all the nations which surround us have already made greater progress than we have done: this difference will continue to increase.

It is to be regretted that M. Block has not added to these very interesting tables, the mean age of the various populations. The proportional number of adults is a fact no less worthy of note, than the two others. For example, if in a country of 60 millions of inhabitants a fourth part only were adults, no more than 15 millions could be reckoned, if on the contrary another country of 40 millions had adults to the amount of three-fourths of that number, it would reckon 30 millions, and would be in reality twice as strong. A multitude of children is a source of weakness rather than of strength to a nation. This point deserves M. Block's attention.

From population, he passes to military power, represented by the army; the following is, according to him, the numerical strength of the principle armies when on a peace-footing:

Russia	578,000	Men
France	467,000	"
Germany	304,000	"
Austria	299,000	"
Prussia	200,000	"
Italy	200,000	"
Spain	151,000	"
Great Britain	99,000	"

To the numbers we must add the character of the armies. Taking into account these two elements, France is without doubt the first military power in the world. The figures, moreover, assume other proportions when it is a question of war footing. Russia professes to be able to raise nearly a million of men, but during the Crimean war it was seen that this enormous force was only apparent; Austria counts upon 600,000 men, and Prussia on 500,000,—here there is probably some exaggeration, while France has proved that she can easily bring into the field 600,000 men and even more. Italy has an army of 400,000 on a war-footing. To the 99,000 men which England maintains in Europe, must be added 280,000 in her possessions out of Europe, but which could scarcely be utilitised in any European conflict.

Passing to the Navy; Great Britain, which occupies the lowest place among the great powers of Europe, as regards her army, takes the first place. The following shows the number of guns which each power, having a navy of any importance, possesses in time of peace:

Great Britain	5,890	Guns
France	1,920	"
Italy	1,192	"
Netherlands	1,191	"

The navies of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Spain are but insignificant. In the condition of the navy the difference between a war-footing and peace-footing seems greater than in that of the army. The effective force on a war-footing attributed to England is 14,500 guns, and to France 12,400, but that of France must be exaggerated. It is difficult to suppose that we can have a navy *six times* stronger in the time of war, than in the time of peace: nothing can be more difficult to improvise than a powerful navy. Besides, what is the time of war? Are we not always on a war-footing, at least as regards the navy?

Let us come at last to financial power, represented by the budget. M. Block assigns to each of the great States, the following figures of public receipts in 1861:

France	1,840	millions of francs.
Great Britain	1,686	do.
Russia	1,161	do.
Austria	748	do.
Spain	591	do.
Prussia	507	do.
Italy	473	do.

There is much to be said about the value of these figures, and M. Block admits this himself. The budgets of France and Great Britain for instance are not established on the same basis; the class of receipts and expenditure which appears in the one, does not appear in the other. In fact the public receipts of Great Britain, comprehending every thing, at least equal ours, and greatly exceeded them a few years since. With this reservation, we may accept this table as giving a sufficiently exact idea of the public receipts of different states; but we ask ourselves why M. Block has not glanced at the budgets of expenditure; we should there have seen that the expenditure of France very much exceeds the receipts, and that that of Italy leaves an annual deficit of at least 400 millions.

It is to be understood that the principal budgets are burdened to this degree by military expenses; England, according to M. Block, spends more than 700 millions on her army and navy; he assigns to France an annual expenditure of 500 millions for the same object, but the truth is that during the last ten years we have nearly always spent twice that amount. The other nations come far behind us on this ruinous track.

This difference between the receipts and expenditures leads naturally to the chapter on national debts; the capital of national debt obtains the following proportions in the principal states:—

Great Britain	20	milliards	126	millions.
France	9	do.	334	do.
Austria	5	do.	670	do.
Spain	3	do.	658	do.
Russia	3	do.	275	do.
Italy	2	do.	320	do.

This table is already inaccurate, at least in what concerns France, whose debt increases rapidly: the amount stated by M. Block applies to the year 1860, but in the two years elapsed since this epoch the capital of the debt has mounted to 10 milliards. M. Block has had the happy idea of completing this chapter by showing what is the credit of the great states, that is to say, at what rate they can borrow; it follows from this that England can borrow at 3 per cent., while France has to pay 4½ per cent., Russia 5 per cent., Austria 6 per cent., Italy 7 per cent., Turkey 10 per cent. In consequence of this inequality in the rate of interest, the debts, very different in capital, may impose an equal burden of annual interest on the nations which contract them; Turkey, for example, with a debt of a third in capital would have the same interest to pay as England; and France, with a debt equal to half of the English debt, has the same interest to pay, as if it amounted to two-thirds.

M. Block is far from belonging to that dangerous school which measures the wealth of nations by their debt: wealthy nations can bear a large debt better than others; but it would be a hundred times better for them to have none. Imagine the French budget relieved of the 500 millions of which the perpetual oppression clogs the service of the debt, what possible reduction of taxes, and consequently what a fall in the prices! The more we increase the debt of a country, the farther off we are from cheapness in living. Since 1848 the national debt has doubled in France, and the cost of the production of every thing has risen in proportion.

It is then to other signs that M. Block appeals for the true estimate of the wealth of nations. He addresses himself to the only sources of this wealth, agriculture, industry, and commerce; but here his difficulties increase, for valuations of this kind present much uncertainty and obscurity. He has been necessarily obliged to adduce some general facts, which only give an approximative idea, but which nearly suffice for the end he has in view. In appreciating the agricultural condition of a country, one fact predominates over all the others, it is the density of the population. Two circumstances may modify the inferences to be drawn from this, the greater or less mean consumption on one part, and on the other the importation and exportation of provisions; but taking things altogether the two elements nearly equal each other, and the number of inhabitants, which a country feeds may be considered as an exact estimate of its agricultural developement. According to this, France which comes after Belgium, the Netherlands, England, Italy and Germany by the density of her population ought to occupy the same position by her agriculture.

The tables presented by M. Block support this opinion. There is one especially which sums up in a manner all the others. We generally regard the multiplication of cattle as one of the most certain signs of agricultural development; here is the distribution of cattle among the principle States of Europe, counting every where one ox, one horse, ten sheep and four pigs as one head of large cattle:—

Great Britain	99	heads per	100 hectares.
Belgium	58	do.	do.
Netherlands	52	do.	do.
Germany	44	do.	do.
Prussia	40	do.	do.
France	38	do.	do.

Again, these figures cannot be of mathematical exactness; they are complicated by an element which it is difficult to allow for, the quality and value of the animals: but such as they are, there is nothing but what is very probable. The animal population is not always proportional to human population, but nearly so. When we try to calculate, according to the rate of progression known hitherto, how much time it will require for France to attain the position, which England now occupies as to the production of cattle, we find that it will need more than a century: we know in short that the number of our animals has at the most doubled since 1789. Thus the singular slowness in the development of our population is explained, for it is the animal which nourishes the man.

Respecting industry M. Block only gives a small number of figures coinciding with the three principle productions, coal, iron and manufactures. He thus establishes the annual amount of coal obtained:

Great Britain	660,000	quintaux métriques.
Russia	130,000	" "
Belgium	90,000	" "
France	70,000	" "
Austria	31,000	" "

When we consider that coal has become in our days, the *feeder* of all industry, what the English specially call *power*, we cannot too much deplore the really miserable place which this table assigns to France; to come after Belgium which has only an eighteenth of our territory, is humiliating. It may be said, it is true, that the richness of the mines differ in the two countries, but the difference must be great indeed to reach this proportion.

Now, for the production of iron:

Great Britain	904,000	tuns.
France	520,000	"
Russia	338,000	"
Austria	275,000	"

As to manufactures, France has the advantage for silk; but for wool, and especially for cotton, her inferiority by the side of England is evident, not in quality but in quantity. England, before the crisis, worked from four to five times more cotton than we did.

From want of means to prove the internal commerce of various countries, he has been obliged to content himself with comparing their external commerce. Here are the results arrived at by calculating the actual commerce of importation and exportation:

Great Britain	8	milliards.	"	millions a year.
France	4	"	"	"
Zollverein	3	"	"	"
Italy	1	"	450	"
Austria	1	"	340	"
Turkey	1	"	260	"

The tonnage of merchantships presents less favorable proportions, in this sense that the effective of our shipping, does not equal a quarter that of England; but the statistics of railways are the most striking. Railways being in our days the strongest expression of material power, it is as well to know where we are in this respect in comparison with other nations. The following shows how many kilometres of railway in working order the principal states possess to 1,000 square kilometres:

Great Britain	49	kilometres.
Belgium	44	"
Netherlands	34	"
Germany	23	"
Prussia	20	"
France	17	"
Italy	13	"

These figures have the greater eloquence because in the matter of railways the difference counts by thousands of millions. For France to have, proportionately to her superficial extent, as much railway as Belgium for example, the actual network which is 10,000 kilometres ought to amount to 18,000. Now 18,000 kilometres represents perhaps an outlay of 9 milliards. To this extent Belgium is in advance of us. At the rate of 600 additional kilometres a year we should need thirty years to overtake her. As to England, properly so called, the distance is infinitely greater, for M. Block has included in his calculation Scotland and Ireland which have very few railways compared to England.

A curious table, though it has only an indirect connexion with the principle subject, exhibits the distribution of the principle creeds of Europe. The result shows that half the European population is Catholic, and that Protestanism and the Greek Church nearly divide the other half.

I stop here in my quotations and refer for the rest to M. Block's tables and maps. It would be impossible to follow him in the numerous details which he presents to notice. Let us only say that no one is better informed, and follows the publication of statistical documents in all the languages of Europe, more closely than he does.

Taken altogether these facts are not as yet of a nature to inspire us with serious alarm. The exceptional resources of our territory, the warlike spirit of our race and our thoroughly military organisation render us and will render us formidable for a long time yet; but it must not be concealed that in the end permanent strength proceeds from wealth and population. If then it were possible, without reducing too much this great war-footing of which we are so proud, to develope wealth and population, or, what amounts to the same, agriculture, industry, and commerce, a little more among us, the future would become less disquieting. If France were peopled like Belgium, she would have 85 millions of inhabitants instead of 37, and her external power would advance in proportion. The chief defect, that which engenders all the others, is the exorbitance of the budget. In the short space of ten years, the total of public expenditure has increased at the rate 50 per cent.: it has risen from 1,500 to more than 2 millards 200 millions. The special budget of the City of Paris has made in the same lapse of time a still greater progression: it has risen from 50 millions to 200 millions. It is from these always open wounds that a great part of our vital strength escapes. As long as the budget preserves these proportions, all will languish; capital, instead of aiding agriculture and industry will be swallowed up, and lose itself in the gulf of unproductive expenditure, and the population for want of sufficiently increasing resources, will make but insignificant progress.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Electric Telegraph.

CALCUTTA.

15th May, 5 P.M.

Government Paper Four per Cent., four to eight annas discount.

Five per Cent., eight rupees and quarter to half premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., sixteen rupees and ten annas to fourteen annas premium.

Exchange on London, first-class Credits, two shillings and five-eighths.

Freights to London, dead weight, forty to forty-five shillings.

Jute and Seeds, eighty-five shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty inch, eight rupees eight annas to ten annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven three pounds, thirty-two inch, four rupees two annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, ten annas and seven pie nominal.

Market for piece goods very dull.

Market for Twist no buyers at any rates.

LOCAL.

CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—A young Parsee named Muncherjee Jamsetjee was yesterday committed for trial at the ensuing Sessions in the High Court by the Acting Senior Magistrate for having cheated one Cowasjee Pestonjee out of a silk Sarree and fifty rupees.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The Parsee Amateur Club will give a performance this evening at the Grand Road Theatre, under the patronage of a Parsee gentleman. The piece to be enacted in the vernacular language is Shakespeare's "Othello," which will be followed by an amusing farce and some selected songs.

AT about nine o'clock on Thursday night last, the steamer *Coromandel*, which arrived here from Kurrachee, ran against a native vessel lying at anchor in the harbour and bound for Jaffrabad. Six of the crew of the native vessel were drowned in consequence of the collision, but five of them being good swimmers were rescued alive, while one was lost, and his body has not yet been discovered.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Information was laid before the Senior Magistrate of Police yesterday by Francis Borsini, Watch and Clock maker of Medow Street, against one Eduljee Rustomjee for criminal breach of Trust, and for whose apprehension a warrant was issued on the information being sworn to. From the information, it appeared that Eduljee Rustomjee applied to Mr. Borsini for employment stating that he was in great distress for want of such. Mr. Borsini gave him a clock to clean and repair, and since then nothing has been heard of either, Eduljee Rustomjee apparently having sold the clock and made himself *non est*.

THE following is the Programme of Music to be played by the Band of His Excellency the Governor on the Esplanade this evening:—

MARCH, "Blau Aengelein"	*Hamm.*
OVERTURE "Table"	*Sommerlatt.*
WALTZ "Satanella"	*Laurent.*
SELECTION (op), "Stiffelio"	*Verdi.*
Air with variations for French Horn.	
QUADRILLE "Caledonian"	*Jullien.*
GALOP "Militaire"	*Maanen.*

BAD MEAT AND FISH.—From a memorandum made by Mr. Watson, Bazar Master, we gather that from the first of January last to twelfth instant thirty five butchers were brought up before the Magistrates of Police exposing bad meat for sale and were fined. The aggregate of the fines amounting to three hundred and eighteen rupees; one hundred and eleven fishermen have also been fined in the aggregate sum of three hundred and eighty-three rupees for exposing bad fish for sale; and four butchers were fined in the aggregate sum of forty-six rupees for using a place as a slaughter-house without a license. Mr. Watson deserves credit for these proceedings.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. OLIVER, ESQ.) *Friday, 15th May* 1863.

DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.—Joseph Martindale, of the ship *Tythonus*, was yesterday placed at the bar of the police office charged with disobedience of orders. From the evidence for the prosecution it appeared that the prisoner on the night of the 12th instant, went aft and made use of an abusive epithet to the Captain, challenged him to fight, and said that if he (the Captain) remained on board the ship he would have his revenge, and that he would be sure to strike, would permit any one to interfere with the carpenter. The prisoner was ordered forward by the 2nd mate, James Dawson, which order he refused to obey. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to four weeks imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A Hindoo, named Premjee Dewjee, was yesterday charged with having attempted to destroy himself on the morning of Thursday last by jumping into a well on the Esplanade, from which, however, he was rescued in time. The prisoner pleaded that while he was playing at cricket he accidentally fell into the well. The man was discharged with an admonition from His Worship.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—A butcher named Hossun Cassim, was yesterday placed at the bar of the Police office charged with having in his shop in the market one false four pound weight, one two, and one one pound weight. From the evidence for the prosecution it appeared that one of the prisoner's customers suspecting that the quantity of meat appeared remarkably small for the quantity demanded and purchased from the prisoner, related the circumstance to the sepoy on duty in that section, on which the sepoy proceeded to the shop, took possession of the three weights, and discovered them to be false. The prisoner had nothing to urge in his defence further than that the weights did not belong to him; he was convicted and sentenced by his Worship to pay a fine of ten Rupees.

BEING IN POSSESSION OF PROPERTY AND UNABLE TO ACCOUNT FOR ITS POSSESSION.—Balloo Jammachas was yesterday charged with having in his possession a carpet without being able to account how he became possessed of such. The prisoner, however, admitted that he took the carpet from off a terrace, that in fact he stole it. Sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction for one month.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Casem Naser was yesterday charged by Mr. Joseph Shinning, Engineer of the steamer *Dalhousie*, with having stolen his silver watch of the value of thirty rupees. From the evidence for the prosecution it appeared that the prosecutor had hung up his waistcoat, in the pocket of which was the watch, in his cabin on Saturday last and went to his duty below. On his return to his cabin he missed both waiscoat and watch. The prisoner who was a stoker on board the same vessel, it appeared, stole the property and made a boast of the deed to his fellow stokers, saying at the same time he intended to have a "flare up" with the proceeds of the watch; and evidently he did so, for he was not apprehended till several days after the theft had been committed and the watch pawned. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction for two months.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—15TH MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

STEALING A QUANTITY OF COTTON.—A Mahomedan named Abdoola Hossein, was brought up, charged with having in his possession a quantity of cotton of the value of forty-five rupees, the property of Bomanjee Cowasjee, Cotton Manager, on Saturday the second instant.

Bomanjee Cowasjee the Cotton Manager for Jewraz Balloo and others, stated, that he did not know the prisoner. On the second instant, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, while he was at Colaba at the cotton ground, a police sepoy brought there the prisoner with the two bags which were stuffed with cotton. The cotton had the appearance of having been taken from cotton bales and put in the bags. The cotton belonged to the said Jewraz Balloo and others. The prisoner said that he had got the cotton from the Fouzdar of Bandora. On an enquiry being made at Bandora the Fouzdar totally denied the knowledge of having given the cotton in question to the prisoner.

From the evidence of Wittoo Soomo a Police Constable No. 1077 it appeared that, at about twelve o'clock of the second instant while he was doing duty at the Mandavee Bunder he saw the prisoner there. He was offering for sale to a Banian the two bags of cotton produced in Court. Witness arrested the prisoner, and asked him where he had got the cotton. He said that he had purchased it from an auction sale at Bandora held by the Fouzdar. Prisoner at the same time shewed witness a false pass. The peon took the prisoner to Colaba. The last witness claimed the cotton.

Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution whose evidence went to shew that the prisoner did not purchase the cotton from the Fouzdar at Bandora, but that he stole it.

His Worship expressed his opinion that the evidence for the prosecution was of so satisfactory a nature that there remained no alternative for him but to inflict a heavy punishment on the prisoner. The Magistrate fined the prisoner in the sum of fifty rupees, in default to be imprisoned for two months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

THEFT.—One Mr. William Sarstedt yesterday laid the following information before the Magistrate.

Mr. William Sarstedt stated,—I am a locomotive driver in the service of the G. I. P. R. Company, and live at Berkley Place, Byculla. One Henry Covall, who was my fireman, lived with me. He absconded on Wednesday last. He was to accompany me to Campoolee on the evening of that day. He did not attend and I went without him. This morning, I returned from Campoolee and on going to my house, I found that my box had been broken open, and I missed from it, two gold watches, three dozen shirts and other clothes, altogether of the value of about five hundred rupees. I have good reason to believe that the said Henry Covall has taken away my said property, and I charge him with the theft. I therefore pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension in order that he may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate ordered a warrant of apprehension to be issued accordingly.

Rumjanee Mahomed, Mahomed Issolee and Bhagia Rama, were placed at the bar upon the information of Bhickajee Arjoon, with stealing a quantity of wool of the value of five rupees, the property of Thucker Gocouldass Teipall on Thursday last.

From the evidence of Bhickajee Arjoon Police Constable No. 131 it appeared that, at about eleven o'clock of Thursday last, he was at the Grant Road, where he saw the three prisoners there. A cart was going along the road towards the two tanks. Witness saw the prisoners take hands full of wool from one of the bales. The police peon Bhickajee immediately arrested them with the aid of a Havildar, and took them with the cart to a warehouse in Duncan Road. The prosecutor came there and claimed the wool.

The Magistrate ordered the prisoner No. 1, to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour in the Common Jail; the other two prisoners were discharged.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.—Pursoo Ragoo and Rama Ragoo, were placed at the bar, upon the information of Mahomed Husson, charged with using abusive, indecent, and insulting words towards Mahomed Hoossein with intent to provoke a breach of the peace.

Mr. Hormusjee, defended the prisoners.

Mahomed Hoossein stated,—I am a manager in the employ of Mirza Ali Acbar Khan Bahadoor, and live in Oomercarry. I know defendants. We have a hut on my master's premises. On Tuesday, the fifth instant, at seven o'clock P.M., I was before the door of my master's house defendant came to me with five or six others. They entered my master's compound, where I then was. Prisoner No. 1 threatened that he would kill me; prisoner No. 2 went and called a sepoy.

The Magistrate said that there was no evidence to prove the charge against the prisoners, and therefore discharged them.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*Friday, May* 15.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Janardhan Abbajee vs. *Venayek Gunputrow.*

Dr. Reid for plaintiff.

Mr. Cumroodin for defendant.

In this case which was tried about a week ago, His Honor delivered the following judgment this day:

This is an action of trespass, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover damages in consequence of the defendant having encroached and built upon his land, and also prevented him, the plaintiff, from erecting a building thereon. The facts of the case are these:—On the 31st December 1862 the plaintiff purchased a piece of land from one Ragonath Runsord, which was transferred to his name in the Collector's books, and he has ever since paid the Government dues. At the time of the purchase the land was unoccupied, with the exception of a strip near the centre, which was covered by a Cadjan hut which extended across the breadth of the land leaving a passage on each side. From the public (the Waweewady) road to the entrance of this hut, and again from the rear of the hut to the boundary wall on the east side, the ground was vacant. The owner and occupant of the hut was one Bhickoo Luxmon who paid the plaintiff's predecessor for the use of the land, a yearly rent of Rs. 8, which he continued to pay to plaintiff up to the time of his decease. After his death his widow Saveetreebye paid the same rent, until about twelve years ago when it was increased by the plaintiff to Rs. 9 per annum which is the rent now paid. Shortly after the plaintiff purchased the land, he built a stable on the vacant space which intervened between the public road and the entrance to the hut, leaving, however, a narrow passage between the two erections, and also rebuilt the boundary wall on the east side of the land, which was then in a dilapidated conditon. About two and a half years ago the plaintiff extended his stable, and this extension covered not only the passage between the old stable and the hut, but also took in a portion of the hut itself, (about one fourth) the outer wall of which had in consequence to be pulled down and thrown back. Several years ago (some of the witnesses say twelve, others six years, the precise date is not material, but I am inclined to think the former is the more correct) one Dewjee, a barber, since dead, was allowed to build a hut on the vacant space between Bhickoo's hut and the eastern boundary wall. Two years ago this hut was pulled down, and on a part of its side the plaintiff constructed a well. He was recently about to erect a building on the other portion of the land, but was prevented from doing so by the defendant, who has himself put up posts and an unsubstantial superstructure on the land, which is the trespass complained of in this action. The defendant claims as purchaser from Saveetreebye, the widow of Bhickoo Luxmon, under a conveyance dated 13th April 1863, and Mr. Cumroodin on his behalf alleged that he was in possession of all the vacant ground in the rear of, as well as of the portion covered by, the hut; and contended that so long as the yearly rent of Rs. 9 continued to be paid, he could not be dispossessed by the plaintiff, that he held on the same tenure as the defendant in the case of *Doe demise Dorabjee* v. *The Bishop of Bombay*, Sir E. Perry's Oriental Cases page 498. I think that the effect of the decision in that case has been somewhat misunderstood. The case decides that the occupant of a *substantial* house, standing on a Fazendaree land, that is, land paying to Government a certain fixed rent called "pension and tax," as distinguished from Government land, which pays a "ground rent" "which had been enjoyed from time immemorial," and between whom and the Fazundar no contract (beyond the payment and receipt of a quit rent) was proved, and in fact the origin of whose title was as ancient as that of the Fazendar's himself, could not be ejected when he had pulled down his house for the purpose of rebuilding it, but that in such a case (and in such a case only, for the decision goes no further) the occupant had a right to hold in perpetuity upon continuing to pay the Fazendar the yearly rent which had been paid by the former occupants. Mr. Cumroodin contended that the defendant was entitled to hold in perpetuity on payment of the yearly rent of Rs. 9, and that although the plaintiff is registered in the Government Books as the owner of the land, and pays to Government the "pension and tax," yet as between him and the defendant, the occupant of a portion of the land so registered, he is only entitled by virtue of ancient usage, to a "rent issuing out of the land," and not to the land itself. Whether the proprietor of a cadjan hut built, as Saveetreebye says by her husband, about 40 years ago, but whose memory as to time is as indefinite as that of all natives of her class, can, as against the admitted owner of the land, acquire such a right as is contended for in this case, it is not necessary for me now to decide. The question is, not on what tenure the defendant holds under the plaintiff, but, whether he is in possession of any portion of the land not covered by his hut. The great struggle at the trial was the endeavour to prove by whose permission Dewjee built his hut and to whom he and the other occupant of the hut paid rent. The plaintiff and defendant each asserted that he gave permission, and received the rent. The evidence on this point is very conflicting and is on both sides very unsatisfactory and untrustworthy. But there are several facts which are admitted, and others, which in my opinion, have been proved, which, I think, enable me to arrive at a correct conclusion on the question at issue. It is admitted that the litter from the plaintiff's stable was deposited on the ground, that the plaintiff built the wall on the eastern boundary of the land, and that he constructed the well. It is not admitted that the plaintiff removed Dewjee's hut, but I think the evidence shews that he did. Mr. Cumroodin says that the plaintiff erected the boundary wall for the purpose of defining the limits of his land, but if all that the plaintiff was entitled to was a quit rent of Rs. 9 per annum from the proprietor of the hut, he could have no object in defining those limits, and is not likely to have laid out Rs. 125, the estimated cost of the wall, on such a work. As to the construction of the well, Saveetreebye alleges that when the plaintiff enlarged his stable and took in a part of the ground occupied by her hut, he promised to pay her Rs. 200 as compensation; that he afterwards refused to do so and repudiated her right to compensation, but that he built the well for her in lieu. This is denied by the plaintiff, and has not been proved, and it is scarcely credible that after the plaintiff had refused to pay the compensation promised, and had altogether repudiated the claim, he would voluntarily pay nearly as much (the well cost Rs. 150) in another form for the sole benefit of the defendant. Saveetreebye also alleges that she removed the hut built by Dewjee after the plaintiff had enlarged his stable, and that she did so for the convenience and comfort of the tenants of her hut, who by this extension had been deprived of the vacant ground in front of the hut; but it is not shewn that there is any great difference in the width of the present and that of the former passage between the hut and the stable, and if, as the witnesses state, Saveetreebye was in the receipt of a rent of Rs. 2 per mensem from this hut, I think it is in the highest degree improbable that she would sacrifice that rent for the convenience of her other tenants especially at a time, when a fourth of her own hut had been taken away. That the hut was removed a short time before the well was built, is admitted, and I think, as the Mistry who built the well says, it was removed by him for the purpose of making room for the well. On looking at the plan put in by the defendant, my attention was attracted to two colored spots which, it was stated, represented the sites of the "bath place and privy," attached to the defendant's hut. The position of these conveniences as shewn on the plan appeared to me to be some evidence that the ground in dispute was in possession of the defendant, but the doubt which was suggested by the inspection of the plan has been removed by the evidence. The "bath place" turns out to be a portable stone which was removed from place to place, as convenience required, and which not long ago was exactly at the opposite point of the compass to that which it now occupies. The "privy" was of a similar portable description. There is one fact which appears to me to be strong evidence of the plaintiff's right to the possession of this land. Saveetree in answer to a question put by me stated that before the stable was built she used the ground in front of the hut in the same manner that she now uses the ground in dispute. How was it then that no objection was made to the plaintiff building his stable on this portion? If he is not entitled to the land now claimed he had no right to that on which the stable is built. This fact has had considerable weight with me in forming my judgment, and shews that the use of the land by the occupants of the hut was permissive. For the reasons which I have given, I am of opinion that the plaintiff has proved not only that he is the owner of the land, but that he was in actual possession of it at the time of the trespass. If it be said that the defendant was also in possession, it appears to me that the case falls within the rule laid down by Mr. Justice Maule in *Jones* v. *Chapman* 2 Exch: 821 "if there are two persons in a field, each asserting that the field is his, and each doing some act in the assertion of the right of possession, and if the question is which of those two is in actual possession, I answer, the person who has the title is in actual possession and the other person is a trespasser." I am of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict, but that it is not a case in which I ought to award any damages. There will be a *verdict for the plaintiff for Re.* 25 *damages and costs.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THE following Bill, which it is intended to introduce into the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, is, together with Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, published for general information:—

A Bill to provide for the Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels in the Ports, Harbours, Rivers or Waters of the Presidency of Bombay.—WHEREAS it is desirable to provide for the Survey, by competent Surveyors, of Steam Vessels in the Ports, Harbours Rivers or Waters of the Presidency of Bombay, with a view to the due security of the lives of passengers, and of property shipped on board such Steam Vessels; It is enacted as follows:—

I. *Certain Steam Vessels liable to be surveyed twice a year.*—Every Steam Vessel, plying in the Harbour of Bombay, or in any of the Ports or Harbours, or on any of the Rivers or Waters of the Presidency of Bombay, and every British Steam Vessel plying between any Port of the Presidency of Bombay and any Indian Port, shall be liable to be surveyed twice in every year, in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

II. *Government to appoint one or more Surveyors.*—It shall be lawful for the Governor of Bombay in Council to appoint a fit and proper person, or fit and proper persons, to be a Surveyor or Surveyors for the purposes of this Act.

III. *Authority to surveyors to go on board Steamers for the purpose of surveying.*—It shall be lawful for the said surveyors, in the execution of their duties, to go on board any Steam Vessel, liable to be surveyed under this Act as soon as reasonably may be after the arrival of such Steam Vessel in any Port, Harbour, or Roadstead of the Presidency of Bombay, and not as unnecessarily to hinder the loading or unloading of such Steam Vessel, or to detain or delay her from proceeding on any voyage or service, and to inspect such Steam Vessel or any part thereof, and any of the machinery, equipments, or articles on board thereof: and the Owner, Master, and Officers serving on board of such Vessel, shall be bound to afford to the Surveyors all reasonable facility for such inspection or Survey, and to afford them all such information respecting such Vessel and her machinery and equipments, or any part thereof respectively, as may be reasonably required by the Surveyors; and any person who shall refuse access to the Surveyors, or shall otherwise hinder them in the performance of their duty, or shall refuse or neglect to give any information which may reasonably be required of them, and which they have it in their power to give, shall be liable for each offence to a penalty of Five Hundred Rupees, or to one month's simple imprisonment.

Penalty for hindering them in making the Survey, or withholding required information.

IV. *Surveyors to grant Certificate and Declaration when they can with propriety do so.*—When any survey is made under this Act, the

works, whilst a great many of them have been, and are daily being stolen.

(Signed) D. HORGAN,
Civil Engineer.

CIVIL ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Madras, 27th March, 1863.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) B. CARDOZO,
First Municipal Commissioner.

Submitted to Government, with recommendation, that sanction may be given to the Palmyra railing of the Western Esplanade, north of the People's Park, being appropriated by the Civil Engineer, to the Municipal Commissioners, for the railing proposed to be erected, on the western side of the Royapooram Beach road, lately completed.

1 Original letter, dated 30th March 1863.

(Sd.) W. I. BIRDWOOD, Col., R. E.,
Chief Engineer.

ORDER THEREON, 16th April 1863, No. 933.

Under the circumstances stated, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the transfer to the Municipal Commissioners, of the railing referred to in Chief Engineer's Endorsement, recorded above.

(True Extract.)
(Sd.) W. I. BIRDWOOD, Col., R. E.,
Secy. to Government.

COTTON GINS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 25th March 1863:—

Read the following letter from A. Wedderburn, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to W. Hudleston, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George, dated on circuit at Royachoty, 10th March 1863, No. 32.

SIR,

1. With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd February 1863, No. 1,074 I have the honor to state that the improved machinery mentioned in Dr. Forbes' report has not been introduced into this District, but that if procured by Government, and moderate in cost, I think it is likely to be purchased by the Ryots.

2. My reason for this opinion is founded on the fact that the Ryots of the Cotton Talooks last year were prepared to purchase fifty Cottage (four Saw) Gins at Rupees 25 each, if they were proved not to have injured the commercial value of Cotton cleaned by them. Having shown the five-fold saving of time and labor, by the Saw Gin, to the Ryots, they were ready to adopt the improvement, but I learned that a large quantity of Cotton cleaned by one of the Saw Gins, was reported by the Chamber of Commerce to have been damaged in fibre, and to have had the seed ground into it.

3. There were a few, some four or five, small Cottage (four Saw) Gins sent to this District from Dharwar about thirteen or fifteen years ago, the same objection was taken to them then, that they cut the Cotton. Although very neat in construction, I found that the Saws were liable to alter their bearings, and the seed Cotton placed in the hoppers, required constant attention, otherwise it got clogged, and the Saws then cut the fibre and seed.

4. The Roller principle is free from these accidents, and any improvement of the Churka which, in its present state, is one of the rudest and most inefficient instruments in use, would be much appreciated by the people.

5. As to the machinery for cleaning Cotton in use in this District, I know of none but the Churka, its cost may be about 8 Annas; any kind of Cotton might be cleaned by it, if time and labor were no object. It occupies the same position to the improved machinery for Cotton-cleaning that the flail does to the threshing machine.

6. I think that if the Roller Gin could be supplied at a cost not exceeding Rupees 50 each, and capable of being worked by one man, it would be extensively applied for. If the cost be Rupees 100 or upwards, and more labour required, then fewer are likely to be taken, and these will be purchased by rich Ryots, and a charge made to others for their use. It is impossible to state how many would be taken without a knowledge of the cost. I should expect fifty to be taken at Rupees 50, but only ten, if the price exceeds Rupees 100. There are only three Talooks in which they would be much required. If the price exceeds Rupees 200, I would not advise more than three to be indented for at first.

1. Ordered to be submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceeding's, dated 14th March 1863, No. 1,542.

2. The Board would suggest that a further supply of two dozens of the improved Churka be obtained from Bombay, to allow of experiments being supplied to every District in which a demand is likely to arise.

(A true Copy and Extract.)
(Signed) R. A. DALYELL, Sub-Secretary.

ORDER THEREON, 27th April 1863, No. 727.

The Government will pass final orders on these Proceedings after the specimen Gins and the information as to their price, &c., expected from Dr. G. S. Forbes, are received.

Vide letter from Secretary to Government of Bombay, dated 4th March 1863, No. 692.

(True Extract.)

PURCHASE OF PREMISES AT CHEPAUK.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Hitchins, R. E., Acting Deputy Chief Engineer, Central Circle, to Colonel W. I. Birdwood, R. E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Chepauk, 10th April 1863, No. 590:—

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the accompanying valuation* Statement of the property of the Dewan, adjoining the Chepauk compound, amounting to Rupees 65,000, which it is proposed to purchase in addition to the adjoining premises on the east of the Chepauk compound already obtained, and I beg to recommend that the early orders of Government may be accorded to the Estimate in question from the Reserve Fund of the current official year.

ORDER THEREON, 13th April 1863, No. 899

1. The Government grant authority for the purchase of the property detailed in the statement submitted with the foregoing letter, at a cost of Rupees sixty-five thousand.

2. The Accountant General is requested to place the abovementioned sum at the disposal of the District Engineer, Presidency, from the Reserve Fund of the current year, and Captain Prendergast is directed to make over the amount without delay to the Government Solicitor, who will arrange for the purchase of the premises, the execution of the necessary conveyances and the evacuation of the tenements by its present occupants.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) W. I. BIRDWOOD, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

* Valuation Statement, Rupees 65,000.

LYELL ON THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

[Continued from the "Examiner" March 21, and "Bombay Gazette" April 10.]

The Geological Evidences of the antiquity of Man, with Remarks on Theories of the Origin of Species by Variation. By Sir Charles Lyell, F.R.S., Author of 'Principles of Geology,' &c. Illustrated by Woodcuts. Murray.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

FROM statement of the geological evidence that man existed in the post-tertiary period at a time far more remote than has been hitherto assumed by the chronologist, Sir Charles Lyell proceeds to a consideration of some of the most striking evidences of changes of climate and of the level of the land since the last tertiary strata, the pliocene, were deposited, and to some estimate in years of the duration of this latest epoch. He describes the remarkable features of the newer pliocene and post-pliocene strata which rest upon the chalk in the Norfolk and Suffolk cliffs. The Norwich crag thins out at Gromer jetty to be superseded by the Forest Bed. Here is a buried forest that has been traced for more than forty miles, from Cromer to Kessingland, as exposed between high and low water mark at certain seasons. It is evident that the forest existed for a long time, since besides the erect trunks of trees, some of them two or three feet thick, there is a vast accumulation of vegetable matter in the immediately overlying clays. The stumps are exposed to view only when a vast body of sand and shingle has been cleared away by the force of the waves. The sea gains on the land and still new trees are brought to light, showing that this forest track was of considerable breadth. Between the stumps of its trees and in the lignite above are many well-preserved cones of the Scotch and spruce firs, many of the spruce fir cones having been bitten away to the axis, precisely as when in our woods the squirrel has been feeding on the seeds. There is also in the Forest Bed "a great quantity of resin in lumps resembling that gathered for use, according to Professor Heer, in Switzerland, from beneath spruce firs." The yew, the alder and the oak, the common sloe, the buckbean, the white and yellow water lily also grew in this forest, below the glacial drift of the Norfolk cliffs, at a time when the mammalia of the district included two kinds of elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, a large extinct species of beaver, and in the waters were the walrus, the narwhal, and the whale. There are distinct evidences also of the sinking of this ancient forest land, which may at first have been raised high above the level of the sea, until it was overflowed, now by a river, now by the salt waters of an estuary.

"There were probably several oscillations of level which assisted in bringing about these changes, during which trees were often uprooted and laid prostrate, giving rise to layers of lignite. Occasionally marshes were formed and peaty matter accumulated, after which salt water again predominated, so that species of *Mytilus*, *Mya*, *Leda*, and other marine genera, lived in the same area where the *Unio*, *Cyclas*, and *Paludina* had flourished for a time. That the marine shells lived and died on the spot, and were not thrown up by the waves during a storm, is proved, as Mr. King has remarked, by the fact that at West Runton, N.W. of Cromer, the *Mya truncata* and *Leda myalis* are found with both valves united and erect in the loam, all with their posterior or siphuncular extremities uppermost. This attitude affords as good evidence to the conchologist that those molusca lived and died on the spot as the upright position of the trees proves to the botanist that there was a forest over the chalk east of Cromer."

Over all this we have boulder clay, from twenty to eighty feet thick, of the glacial period, with far transported blocks of granite, some from Scandinavia, polished and scratched in evidence of the old grinding action of the heavy frozen masses in which they were fastened.

"The entire thickness of the beds above the chalk at some points near the coast, and the height at which they now are raised, are such as to show that the subsidence of the country after the growth of the forest bed exceeded four hundred feet. The re-elevation must have amounted to nearly as many feet, as the site of the ancient forest, originally subaerial, has been brought up again to within a few feet of high-water mark. Lastly, after all these events, and probably during the final process of emergence, the valley was scooped out in which the newer freshwater strata of Mundesley were gradually deposited.

Throughout the whole of this succession of geographical changes, the flora and invertebrate fauna of Europe appear to have undergone no important revolution in their specific characters. The plants of the forest bed belonged already to what has been called the Germanic flora. The mollusca, the insects, and even some of the mamalia, such as the European beaver and roebuck, where the same as those now coexisting with man. Yet the oldest memorials of our species at present discovered in Great Britain are post-glacial, or posterior in date to the boulder clay.

But, although all discovered traces of man are post-glacial, the flora of the Cromer forest shows that in the pre-glacial period there is no reason for despairing to find signs of man's existence.

On the ground of any uncongeniality in the climate or incongruity in the state of the animate creation with the well-being of our species. For the present we must be content to wait and consider that we have made no investigations which entitle us to wonder that the bones or stone weapons of the era of the *Elephas meridionalis* have failed to come to light. If any such lie hid in those strata, and should hereafter be revealed to us, they would carry back the antiquity of man to a distance of time probably more than twice as great as that which separates our era from that of the most ancient of the bowl-burying graves yet discovered in Picardy, or elsewhere. But even then the reader will perceive that the age of man, though pre-glacial, would be as modern in the great geological calendar, that he would scarcely date so far back as the commencement of the post-pliocene period.

Sir Charles Lyell now proceeds to discuss the chronological relations of the glacial period and the earliest signs of man's appearance in Europe. All such signs are lacking in the interval between the glacial and that beneath the glacial sea. But most curious and interesting is the question as to the geological state of Europe at the time when the men lived who manufactured the flint implements of Amiens, and it is a question not indeed yet absolutely solved, but by no means insoluable.

In the first place Sir Charles refers to the newest theories founded upon the superficial markings and deposits left by glaciers and icebergs, and modifies his own previous estimate of the extent to which the mountains of Northern Europe were submerged during the glacial period. Scandinavia, once covered with ice, was a centre for the dispersion of erratic boulders, which were carried not only southward, but also northward to the shores of the Polar Sea.

In fact, they have wandered towards all points of the compass, from the mountains of Scandinavia as a centre and the rectilinear furrows imprinted by them on the polished surfaces of the mountains where the rocks are hard enough to retain such markings, radiate in all directions, or point outwards from the highest land, in a manner corresponding to the course of the erratics above mentioned.

Before the glacial theory was adopted, the Swedish and Norwegian geologists speculated on a great flood, or the sudden rush of an enormous body of water charged with mud and stones, descending from the central heights or watershed into the adjoining lower lands. The erratic blocks were supposed in their downward passage to have smoothed and striated the rock surfaces over which they were forced along.

It would be a waste of time, in the present state of science, to controvert this hypothesis, as it is now admitted that even if the rush of a diluvial current, invented for the occasion and wholly without analogy in the known course of nature be granted, it would be inadequate to explain the uniformity, parallelism, persistency, and rectilineariy of the so-called glacial furrows. It is, moreover, ascertained that heavy masses of rock, not fixed in ice, and moving as freely as they do when simply swept along by a muddy current, do not give rise to such scratches and furrows.

So we now see in Greenland a vast unknown continent buried under one continuous and colossal mass of permanent ice, which is always moving seaward.

On reaching the hoads of the fiords which intersect the coast a perpendicular wall of ice, 2,000 feet thick is seen, beyond which the ice of the interior rises by a succession of steps, twenty-five of which were counted by Rink, out of which there are known to be still more, all of them leading up to as many icy platforms, the ridges and valleys being levelled up to one uniform plane, and concealed by these tabular masses of ice.

Although all the ice is moving seaward, the greatest quantity is discharged at the heads of certain large frithe, usually about four miles wide, which, if the climate were milder, would be the outlet of as many great rivers. Through these the ice is now protruded in huge blocks, several miles wide, and from 1,000 to 1,500 feet in height or thickness. When these masses reach the frithe, they do not melt or break up into fragments, but continue their course in a solid form under the salt water, grating along the rocky bottom, which they must polish and score at depths of hundreds and even of more than a thousand feet. At length, when there is water enough to float them, huge portions, having broken off, fill Baffin's Bay with icebergs of a size exceeding any which could be produced by ordinary land glaciers. Stones, sand, and mud are sometimes included in these bergs which float down Baffin's Bay. At some points, where the ice of the interior of Greenland reaches the coast, Dr. Rink saw mighty springs of clayey water issuing from under the edge of the ice even in winter, showing the grinding action of the glacial mass mixed with sand, on the subjacent surface of the rocks.

But Greenland, of which the coast is now subsiding, while that of Sweden and Norway is slowly rising. Greenland was not always covered with snow and ice, for when we examine the tertiary strata of Disco Island (of the upper miocene period) we discover there a multitude of fossil plants, which demonstrate that, like many other parts of the arctic regions, it formerly enjoyed a mild and genial climate. Among the fossils brought from that island, lat. 70 deg. N., Professor Heer has recognised *Sequoia Langsdorfii*, a coniferous species which flourished throughout a great part of Europe in the miocene period, and is very closely allied to the living *Sequoia sempervirens* of California. The same plant has been found fossil by Sir John Richardson within the arctic circle, far to the west on the Mackenzie River, near the entrance of Bear River, also by some Danish naturalists in Iceland to the east. The Icelandic surturbrand, or lignite, of this age has also yielded a rich harvest of plants, more than thirty-one of them, according to Steenstrup and Heer, in a good state of preservation, and no less than fifteen specifically identical with miocene plants of Europe. Thirteen of the number are arborescent; and amongst others is a tulip-tree (*Liriodendron*), with its fruit and characteristic leaves, a plane (*Platanus*), a walnut, and a vine, affording unmistakeable evidence of a climate in the parallel of the arctic circle which precludes the supposition of glaciers then existing in the neighbourhood, still less any general crust of continental ice, like that of Greenland.

In Scandinavia, also, there must have been first a period of separate glaciers, then a Greenlandic state of continental ice, and when that diminished, a second period of enormous separate glaciers filling many a valley now wooded with fir and birch. Lastly, under the influence of the Gulf Stream, and various changes in the height and extent of land within the Arctic circle, there was a melting of the permanent snow south of lat. 70 deg. At Sodertelje, south of Stockholm, there is distinct evidence, says Sir Charles Lyell, of a great oscillation of level since the country had been inhabited by a man:

I described, in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1835, the section there laid open in digging a level in 1819, which showed that a subsistence followed by a re-elevation of land, each movement amounting to more than sixty feet, had occurred since the time when a rude hut had been built on the ancient shore. The wooden frame of the hut, with a ring of heartstones on the floor, and much charcoal, were found, and over them marine strata, more than sixty feet thick, containing the dwarf variety of *Mytilus edulis*, and other brackish-water shells of the Bothnian Gulf. Some vessels put together with wooden pegs, of anterior date to the use of metals, were also embedded in parts of the same marine formation which has since been raised, so that the upper beds are more than sixty feet above the sea-level, the hut being thus restored to about its original position relatively to the sea.

We have seen in the account of the Danish "shell-mounds," or "refuse heaps," of the recent period, that even at the comparatively late period of their origin the waters of the Baltic had been rendered more salt than they are now. The Upsala erratics may belong to nearly the same era as those "refuse heaps." But were we to go back to a long antecedent epoch, or to that of the Belgian and British caves with their extinct animals, and the signs they afford of a state of physical geography departing widely from the present, or to the era of the implement-bearing alluvium of St. Acheul, we might expect to find Scandinavia overwhelmed with glaciers, and the country uninhabitable by man. At a much remoter period the same country was in the state in which Greenland now is, overspread with one uninterrupted coating of continental ice, which has left its peculiar markings on the highest mountains. This period, probably anterior to the earliest traces yet brought to light of the human race, may have coincided with the submergence of England, and the accumulation of the boulder-clay of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Bedfordshire, before mentioned.

Sir Charles discusses next the traces of the glacial period in Scotland, modifying some of his own previous opinions, and in the case of the famous parallel roads of Glen Roy abandoning his theory of the formation of the shelves when the glens were arms of the sea, and accepting the doctrine of Agassiz that they were formed on the borders of glacier lakes in times long subsequent to the principal glaciation of Scotland. The signs of Ice Action in England, Wales and Ireland are next examined, and a very striking series of maps illustrates the probable successive changes of the physical geography of our own region of Europe during the post-pliocene period. Some geologists infer—from the joint evidence of marine shells, erratics, glacial strice, and stratified drift at great heights—that Scotland was, during part of the glacial period, 2,000 feet below its present level, and the rest of the British Isles 1,300 feet, and there is clear evidence of a general depression of at least six hundred feet. But a uniform depression of only 600 feet would reduce this country to an archipelago of very small islands, with four islands of some size made by the highlands of Wales, the north of England, and Scotland. On the other hand uniform elevation of only six hundred feet would join into one mainland all the British Isles, including the Hebrides, Orkneys, and Shetlands, advance our coast into the Atlantic, and not only unite us in one continent with France but also lay dry the sea by which we are now parted from Sweden and Denmark. Twice the elevation would not add much to the gain of dry land, as in Atlantic soundings off our coasts the 100 and 200 fathom lines run very near each other. The depth of St George's Channel in the narrower parts is only 360 feet, the English Channel between Dover and Calais less than 200 and rarely anywhere more than 300 feet, so that comparatively slight vertical movements would effect the insulation.

In order to form a connected view of the most simple series of changes in physical geography which can possibly account for the phenomena of the glacial period, and the period of the establishment of the present provinces of animals and plants, the following geographical states of the British and adjoining areas may be enumerated.

First, a continental period, towards the close of which the forest of Cromer flourished; when the land was to least 500 feet above its present level, perhaps much higher.

Secondly, a period of submergence, by which the land north of the Thames and Bristol Channel, and that of Ireland, was gradually reduced to an archipelago. This was the period of great submergence of glacial ice, when the Scandinavian flora, which occupied the lower grounds during the first continental period, may have obtained exclusive possession of the only lands not covered with perpetual snow.

Thirdly, a second continental period when the bed of the glacial sea, with its marine shells and erratic blocks, was laid dry, and when the quantity of land equalled that of the first period. During this period there were glaciers in the highest mountains of Scotland and Wales, and the Welsh glaciers, as we have seen, pushed before them and cleared out the marine drift with which some valleys had been filled during the period of submergence. The parallel roads of Glen Roy are referable to some part of the same era.

In passing from the period of chief submergence to this second continental condition of things, we may conceive a gradual change first from that of map 3b to map 4b, then from the latter phase to that of map 4i, and finally to still greater accessions of land. During this last period the passage of the Germanic flora into the British area took place, and the Scandinavian plants, together with northern insects, birds, and quadrupeds, retreated into the higher grounds.

The first appearance of man, when together with the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros or with the *Elephas antiquus Rhinoceros hemitoechus* and *Hippopotamus major*, he ranged freely from all parts of the continent into the British area, belongs probably to a late portion of this second continental period.

Fourthly, the next and last change comprised the breaking up of the land of the British area once more into numerous islands, ending in the present geographical condition of things. There were probably many oscillations of level during this last conversion of continuous land into islands, and such movements in opposite directions would account for the occurrence of marine shells at moderate heights above the level of the sea, notwithstanding a general lowering of the land. To the close of this era belong the marine deposits of the Clyde and the Carses of the Tay and Forth.

The time occupied by these fluctuations of level, calculated at the rate of two and a half feet in a century, which observation appears best to justify, would be in round numbers 180,000 years.

What is the probable cause of these slow and incessant changes in the relation of land to the water level?

Little progress has yet been made in divining the most probable causes of these great movements of the earth's crust; yet what little we know of the state of the interior of the earth will lead us to expect that gradual expansion or contraction of large portions of the solid crust may be the result of fluctuations in temperature, with which the existence of hundreds of active and thousands of extinct volcanoes is probably connected.

It is ascertained that solid rocks, such as granite and sandstone, expand and contract annually, even under such a moderate range of temperature as that of a Canadian winter and summer. The heat would go on increasing through a thickness, say only of ten miles of the earth's crust, the gradual upheaval of the incumbent mass may amount to many hundreds of feet; and the elevation may be carried still farther, by the complete fusion of part of the inferior rocks.

According to the experiment of Deville, the contraction of granite, in passing from a melted, or as some would say, into a plastic condition to a solid state, must be more than ten per cent. So that we have at our command a source of depression on a grand scale, at every point when granitic rocks have originated in the interior of the earth's crust. All mineralogists are agreed that the passage of voluminous masses, from a liquid or pasty to a solid and crystalline state, must be an extremely slow process. It may often happen that, in the same series of superimposed rocks, some are expanding while still solid or while partially melting, while others are at the same time crystallising and contracting; so that the alteration of level at the surface may be the result of complicated and often of conflicting agencies. The more gradually we conceive such changes to take place, the more comprehensible they become in the eyes of the chemist and natural philosopher who speculates on the changes of the earth's interior; and the more fertile are they in the hands of the geologist in accounting or revolutions on the habitable surface.

We may presume, that after the movement has gone on for a long time in one determinate direction, whether of elevation or depression, the change to an opposite movement, implying the substitution of a heating for a refrigerating operation, or the reverse, would not take place suddenly; but would be marked by a period of inaction, or of slight movement, or such a state of quiescence as prevails throughout large areas of dry land in the normal condition of the globe.

I see no reason for supposing that any part of the revolutions in physical geography indicate any catastrophes greater than those which the present generation has witnessed. If man was in existence when the Cromer forest was becoming submerged, he would have felt no more alarm than the Danish settlers on the east coast of Baffin's Bay, when they found the poles, which they had driven into the beach to secure their boats, had subsided below their original level.

Already, perhaps, the melting ice has thrown down till and boulders upon those poles, a counterpart of the boulder clay which overlies the forest-bed on the Norfolk cliffe.

Sir Charles proceeds to show that similar conclusions are to be drawn from a study of the extinct glaciers of the Alps.

Human remains are said to have been found in the loess or loamy deposit from the ancient glaciers of the Meuse around and below Maestricht. Sir Charles Lyell has visited the localities referred to, and after explaining generally the geological character and geographical distribution of the loess, he discussed the discovery made when cutting a canal on the hill of Caberg of a human lower jaw with teeth, among bones of the elephant, deer, ox, &c. This was found, as described by Professor Crahay, "at the depth of nineteen feet from the surface, where the loess "joint the underlying gravel, in a stratum of sandy loam resting on gravel, and everlaid by some pebbly and sandy beds." As to its antiquity, however, Sir Charles Lyell concludes that

Although he had no opportunity of verifying the authenticity of Professor Crahay's statements, we could see no reason for suspecting the human jaw to belong to a diffierent geological period from that of the extinct elephant. If this were granted, it might have no claims to a higher antiquity than the human remains which Dr. Schmerling disentombed from the Belgian caverns; but the fact of their occurring in a post-pliocene alluvial deposit in the open plains, would be the first example of such a phenomenon. The top of the hill of Caberg is not so high above the Meuse as is the terrace of St. Acheul, with its flint implements above the Somme, but at St Acheul no human bones have yet been detected.

In the museum at Maestricht are preserved a human frontal and a pelvic bone, stained of a dark peaty colour; the frontal very remarkable for its lowness, and the prominence of the superciliary ridges, which resemble those of the Borreby skull. These remains may be the same as those alluded to by Professor Crahay in his memoir, where he says, that in a deposit in the suburbs of Hocht of a black colour, were found leaves, nuts, and freshwater shells in a very perfect state, and a human skull of a dark colour. They were of an age long posterior to that of the loess containing the bones of elephants, and in which the human jaw now at Leyden in said to have been embedded.

As to the human skeleton, alleged to have been found in ancient loess at the village of Keer on the right bank of the Meuse, opposite Maestricht, I explored the locality in company with M. Bosquet, and we satisfied ourselves that the proofs advanced in support of its antiquity cannot be depended upon.

Having completed the study of these great post-tertiary changes in two more chapters, by evidence drawn from the Danish island of Moen that local convulsion does not affect the predominance of uniform continental movements, and by investigation of the glacial period in North America, Sir Charles passes to a recapitulation of the geological proofs of man's antiquity. This leads, of course, to a question of the rate of progress in barbarous ages!

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, a few Bales of Twists, a quantity of Colored Broad Cloth, &c. &c.

A few Pieces of Black Nett.
4 Cases of Millinery.
Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, a Large four past Bedstead, Presses, &c. &c.
Saddlery, consisting of Racing Saddles, Bits, Buggy Whips, Girths, &c. about 5 or 6 Barrels of American Pork, to close account.
A serviceable young and powerful Bay Horse, goes either in Shigram or Buggy, has been ridden by a Lady.
One Liver and White Water Spaniel Dog.
One Scotch Terrier Bitch.
One open Carriage with Pair of White Horses and Harness Complete.
One Palankeen Shaped Shigram.
AT 1 P.M.
1 English built Buggy by "Newton," of Long Acre, London.

AUCTION SALE OF A CUTTER-RIGGED BOAT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a Cutter-rigged Boat, Coppered and Copper-fastened, built of the best Teak, well adapted for Harbour purposes, Sails, Anchors, &c., complete, now lying off the Apollo Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOVES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, outside, in the Godown of Dhurumseybhoy Peojabhoy, Esq., situate in Samjee Heessaje Street, by order of Dhurumseybhoy Poonjebhoy, Esq., on account and at the risk of the first purchasers:—

100 bags of Cloves on account of Purshotum Prajjee.
100 " " " of Wajjee Ramjee.
100 " " " of Morarjee Natha.

SALE OF BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY next the 20th, and THURSDAY the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large collection of New and Second-hand Reading Books of Hajee Ahmed Essa, Bookseller, Catalogues are published, and the Books will be on view from the 17th instant.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

In Re Ragoonath Damotherjee, an Insolvent, and with the consent of Pandoorang Damootherjee.

On TUESDAY, next the 19th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account of the above-named Insolvent.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-three square yards, little more or less, situate in Fofulwady Street, behind Bhoolenkhwar Pagoda, without the Fort Wall of Bombay aforesaid, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 278, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Balcrisnaik Chintoba, on or towards the West by the house of Purshotum Ramchunderjee, on or towards the North by the public street, and on or towards the South by a public passage.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT BYCULLA, OPPOSITE MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.'s MEDICAL HALL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at his residence, Byculla, opposite to Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Medical Hall, the valuable household property, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of H. T. BIENS, Esq., (proceeding to Europe.)

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Four-oared Race Boat nearly 30 feet long.
A Travelling Garry with 2 very large Bullocks.
A self-driving Sandhurd Elevator.
A Seed-cleaning Machine large.
A Jacob Double Barrel Rifle in case.

THE NEW PATENT MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received for sale on commission a couple of very superior highly-finished English built new Patent Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane, and wicker work panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. Hewings and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship—Also,

HARNESS.

Also, a few sets of very superior English-made Carriage, Gig, and Dog Cart Harness, with best plated mountings. Prices moderate to effect a quick sale.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th May 1863.

Business Announcements.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S nine last years course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Kar-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickelsilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petroleum Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.	1. Fenella Valse.
2. In the Strand.	2. Spitzan Polka.
3. The Rastaplan Polka.	3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. La Traviata.	4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Red, White and Blue.	5. Kitty Patterson. A
6. The Burlesque Galop.	Dreadful Story.
	6. Canzmein Leken Galop,

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair
Bombay, Established, 1851.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 19th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a quantity of Grey Goods, White Jacconets, and sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th May 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF THE REMAINS OF THE WRECK OF THE "BEECHWORTH."

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, what remains of the wrecked Ship *Beechworth*. This comprises—

3 Large Lower Masts, two lying at Cassewaree Bundera Mazagon, and one at Butchers' Island.
1 New Spare Top Mast, and
1 Bowsprit, lying at Cassewaree Bunder.
Sundry portions of wreck lying at Nowasewa, near Elephanta, Trombay, and Tank Bunder.
1 Portion of the wreck lying near Gibbet Island, with the Copper and Bolts thereon.
A new Sheet Anchor, with say 20 fathoms of Chain attached, sunk near Caranjah, where the Ship grounded.
2 Cannons lying at Mazagon.
N. B.—Terms Cash—at time of sale when all the property will be at the risk of the purchaser.
Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale,

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Bleached, Grey, and Coloured Twists, &c.
One Hogshead of Rum.

ALSO,

3 cases prime fresh Cheese in Tins.
4 Tons Blister Steel.
We recommend this strongly to consumers, as it can be warranted to be of the best quality.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, &c.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, "Tom Cringle's Lodge" close to Upna Cottage, on the Parell Road, the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain-ware, Carriage, Horses, &c., of E. T. G. BROWN, Esq., the same comprising Carved Blackwood Drawing-room, Easy, Folding and Arm Chairs, Round, Dining, Side and Writing Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Screens, Hat Stand, Side Board, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chests of Drawers, Camp Cots, Celaret Music Stool, Wardrobe, Dressing and Bath-room Furniture, Mahogany Paper Machie Teapoys, a plated two-light Hanging Argand Lustre, Argand and Globe Lamps, Table Ornaments, Marble Vases, a Set of Electro plated Spoons and Forks, Cruet Frame, Hotwater Carry Dishes, Salvers, a set of 6 Dish Covers, and a handsome Stone China White, Gold, and Blue Dinner Service, Coffee ditto, a pretty Gold and Painted Dessert Service, Wineleaf pattern Glassware, Decanters, Fruit Dishes, Water Jugs, Supreme and Cooking Articles, a few dozen Claret, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

Unless previously disposed of by private contract.

An elegant English built nearly new light Phaeton Open Carriage, with Lamps, Shaft, &c., a second hand Brougham, and a set of plated-mounted Harness.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

On SUNDAY the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a small and select Invoice of Carte de Visite Albums, of various chaste designs which are well worthy of inspection. They will be on view from Tuesday next.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PRINCES PATTERN PARK PHAETON.

A beautiful little Carriage of this form is also for sale, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jno. Barton & Sons), is warranted strong, and of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of conveyance for Ladies in the approaching monsoon where strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideratum.

SHERRY.

Fine, English-bottled Brown Dinner Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry ..... Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest